

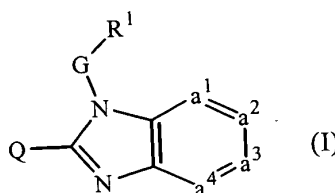
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This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims:

1. (currently amended) A compound of formula

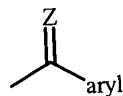


a prodrug, ~~N-oxide~~, addition salt, ~~quaternary amine~~, ~~metal complex~~ or stereochemically isomeric form thereof wherein

$-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$ represents a bivalent radical of formula

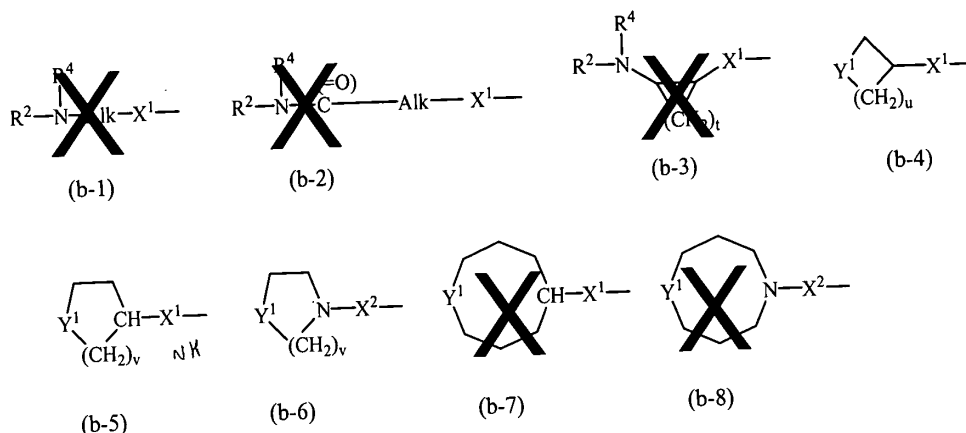
- ~~-CH=CH-CH=CH-~~ (a-1);
~~-N=CH-CH=CH-~~ (a-2);
~~-CH=N-CH=CH-~~ (a-3);
~~-CH=CH-N=CH-~~ (a-4); or
~~-CH=CH-CH=N-~~ (a-5);

wherein each hydrogen atom in the ~~radicals~~ radical (a-1), (a-2), (a-3), (a-4) and (a-5) may optionally be replaced by halo, C₁₋₆alkyl, nitro, amino, hydroxy, C₁₋₆alkyloxy, polyhaloC₁₋₆alkyl, carboxyl, aminoC₁₋₆alkyl, mono- or di(C₁₋₆alkyl)aminoC₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₆alkyloxycarbonyl, hydroxyC₁₋₆alkyl, or a radical of formula



wherein $=Z$ Z is $=O$, $=CH-C(=O)-NR^{5a}R^{5b}$, $=CH_2$, $=CH-C_{1-6}alkyl$, $=N-OH$ or $=N-O-C_{1-6}alkyl$, O , $CH-C(=O)-NR^{5a}R^{5b}$, CH_2 , $CH-C_{1-6}alkyl$, $N-OH$ or $N-O-C_{1-6}alkyl$;

Q is a radical of formula



wherein ~~Alk is C₁₋₆alkanediyl~~;

Y¹ is a bivalent radical of formula $\text{--NR}^2\text{--}$ or $\text{--CH(NR}^2\text{R}^4\text{)--}$;

X¹ is NR⁴, S, S(=O), S(=O)₂, O, CH₂, C(=O), C(=CH₂), CH(OH), CH(CH₃), CH(OCH₃), CH(SCH₃), CH(NR^{5a}R^{5b}), CH₂NR⁴ or NR⁴CH₂;

X² is a direct bond, CH₂, C(=O), NR⁴, C₁₋₄alkyl-NR⁴, NR⁴-C₁₋₄alkyl;

~~t is 2, 3, 4 or 5;~~

u is 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 2 or 3;

v is 2 or 3; and

whereby each hydrogen atom in ~~Alk and~~ the carbocycles and the heterocycles defined in radicals ~~(b-3), (b-4), (b-5), and (b-6), (b-7) and (b-8)~~ may optionally be replaced by R³; with the proviso that when R³ is hydroxy or C₁₋₆alkyloxy, then R³ can not replace a hydrogen atom in the α position relative to a nitrogen atom;

G is C₁₋₁₀alkanediyl substituted with one or more hydroxy, C₁₋₆alkyloxy, arylC₁₋₆alkyloxy, C₁₋₆alkylthio, arylC₁₋₆alkylthio, HO(-CH₂-CH₂-O)_n, C₁₋₆alkyloxy(-CH₂-CH₂-O)_n or arylC₁₋₆alkyloxy(-CH₂-CH₂-O)_n;

R¹ is a monocyclic heterocycle or aryl; said heterocycle being selected from piperidinyl, piperazinyl, pyridyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, furanyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, thiazolyl, oxazolyl, imidazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyrazolyl, isoxazolyl, oxadiazolyl; and each heterocycle may optionally be substituted with 1 or where possible more substituents selected from halo, hydroxy, amino, cyano, carboxy, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₆alkyloxy, C₁₋₆alkylthio, C₁₋₆alkyloxyC₁₋₆alkyl, aryl,

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arylC₁₋₆alkyl, arylC₁₋₆alkyloxy, hydroxyC₁₋₆alkyl, mono- or di(C₁₋₆alkyl)amino, mono- or di(C₁₋₆alkyl)aminoC₁₋₆alkyl, polyhaloC₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₆alkylcarbonylamino, C₁₋₆alkyl-SO₂-NR^{5c}-, aryl-SO₂-NR^{5c}-, C₁₋₆alkyloxycarbonyl, -C(=O)-NR^{5c}R^{5d}, HO(-CH₂-CH₂-O)_n-, halo(-CH₂-CH₂-O)_n-, C₁₋₆alkyloxy(-CH₂-CH₂-O)_n-, arylC₁₋₆alkyloxy(-CH₂-CH₂-O)_n- and mono- or di(C₁₋₆alkyl)amino(-CH₂-CH₂-O)_n;

each n independently is 1, 2, 3 or 4;

R² is hydrogen, formyl, C₁₋₆alkylcarbonyl, Hetcarbonyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, homopiperidinyl, C₃₋₇cycloalkyl substituted with -N(R⁶)₂, or C₁₋₁₀alkyl substituted with N(R⁶)₂ and optionally with a second, third or fourth substituent selected from amino, hydroxy, C₃₋₇cycloalkyl, C₂₋₅alkanediyl, piperidinyl, mono- or di(C₁₋₆alkyl)amino, C₁₋₆alkyloxycarbonylamino, aryl and aryloxy;

R³ is hydrogen, hydroxy, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₆alkyloxy, arylC₁₋₆alkyl or arylC₁₋₆alkyloxy;

R⁴ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆alkyl or arylC₁₋₆alkyl;

R^{5a}, R^{5b}, R^{5c} and R^{5d} each independently are hydrogen or C₁₋₆alkyl; or

R^{5a} and R^{5b}, or R^{5c} and R^{5d} taken together form a bivalent radical of formula -(CH₂)_s- wherein s is 4 or 5;

R⁶ is hydrogen, C₁₋₄alkyl, formyl, hydroxyC₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₆alkylcarbonyl or C₁₋₆alkyloxycarbonyl;

aryl is phenyl or phenyl substituted with 1 or more-substituents selected from halo, hydroxy, C₁₋₆alkyl, hydroxyC₁₋₆alkyl, polyhaloC₁₋₆alkyl, and C₁₋₆alkyloxy; and

Het is pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, or pyridazinyl.

✓ 2. (cancelled)

3. (previously presented) A compound according to claim 1, wherein R¹ is phenyl optionally substituted with halo, C₁₋₆alkyl or C₁₋₄alkyloxy; or pyridyl optionally substituted with 1 or more substituents selected from arylC₁₋₆alkyloxy,

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C₁₋₆alkyloxyC₁₋₆alkyl, aryl, mono-or di(C₁₋₆alkyl)amino, C(=O)-NR^{5c}R^{5d}, halo or C₁₋₆alkyl.

4. *(previously presented)* A compound according to claim 1, wherein G is C₁₋₄alkanediyl substituted with hydroxy, C₁₋₆alkyloxy, HO(-CH₂-CH₂-O)_n-, C₁₋₆alkyloxy(-CH₂-CH₂-O)_n- or arylC₁₋₆alkyloxy(-CH₂-CH₂-O)_n-.
5. *(previously presented)* A compound according to claim 1, wherein Q is a radical of formula (b-5) wherein v is 2 and Y¹ is -NR²-.
6. *(previously presented)* A compound according to claim 1, wherein X¹ is NH or CH₂.
7. *(previously presented)* A compound according to claim 1, wherein R² is hydrogen or C₁₋₁₀alkyl substituted with NHR⁶ wherein R⁶ is hydrogen or C₁₋₆alkyloxycarbonyl.
8. *(currently amended)* A compound according to claim 1, wherein the compound is
[(A),(S)]-N-[1-(2-amino-3-methylbutyl)-4-piperidiny]-1-[(6-bromo-2-pyridinyl)ethoxymethyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-amine;
[(A),(S)]-N-[1-(2-aminopropyl)-4-piperidiny]-1-[ethoxy(6-methyl-2-pyridinyl)methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-amine (**compound 75**);
(±)-N-[1-(2-amino-3-methylbutyl)-4-piperidiny]-1-[(2-methoxyethoxy)(6-methyl-2-pyridinyl)methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-amine;
N-[1-(2-amino-3-methylbutyl)-4-piperidiny]-6-chloro-1-[(2-methoxyethoxy)(6-methyl-2-pyridinyl)methyl]-4-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-amine trihydrochloride trihydrate;
[(A),(R)]-N-[1-(2-amino-3-methylbutyl)-4-piperidiny]-1-[ethoxy(6-methyl-2-pyridinyl)methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-amine monohydrate;
(±)-N-[1-(2-aminopropyl)-4-piperidiny]-1-[ethoxy(6-methyl-2-pyridinyl)methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-amine;

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D² [(A)(S)]-N-[1-(2-amino-3-methylbutyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1-[ethoxy(6-methyl-2-pyridinyl)methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-amine monohydrate;

(±)-N-[1-(2-amino-3-methylbutyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1-[ethoxy(6-methyl-2-pyridinyl)methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-amine;

[(A),(R)]-N-[1-(2-aminopropyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1-[ethoxy(6-methyl-2-pyridinyl)methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-amine monohydrate;

(±)-N-[1-(2-aminoethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1-[(6-bromo-2-pyridinyl)ethoxymethyl]-2-benzimidazol-2-amine;

(±)-N-[1-(2-aminoethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1-[(2-ethoxyethoxy)(6-methyl-2-pyridinyl)methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-amine;

[(B),(S)]N-[1-(2-aminopropyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1-[ethoxy(6-methyl-2-pyridinyl)methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-amine monohydrate;

(±)-N-[1-(2-amino-3-methylbutyl)-4-piperidinyl]-3-[(2-methoxyethoxy)(6-methyl-2-pyridinyl)methyl]-7-methyl-3H-imidazo[4,5-b]pyridin-2-amine;

(±)-N-[1-(2-amino-3-methylbutyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1-[(2-ethoxyethoxy)(6-phenyl-2-pyridinyl)methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-amine;

(±)-N-[1-(2-aminoethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1-[(2-methoxyethoxy)(6-methyl-2-pyridinyl)methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-amine;

(±)-N-[1-(2-amino-3-methylbutyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1-[(6-bromo-2-pyridinyl)ethoxymethyl]-4-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-amine monohydrate;

[(A),(R)]-N-[1-(2-amino-3-methylbutyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1-[(6-bromo-2-pyridinyl)ethoxymethyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-amine;

(±)-N-[1-(2-amino-3-methylbutyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1-[(6-bromo-2-pyridinyl)ethoxymethyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-amine;

a prodrug, ~~N-oxide~~, addition salt, ~~quaternary amine~~, ~~metal complex~~ or stereochemically isomeric form thereof.

9. *(currently amended)* A method of treating a respiratory syncytial viral infection, comprising the step of administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 8.

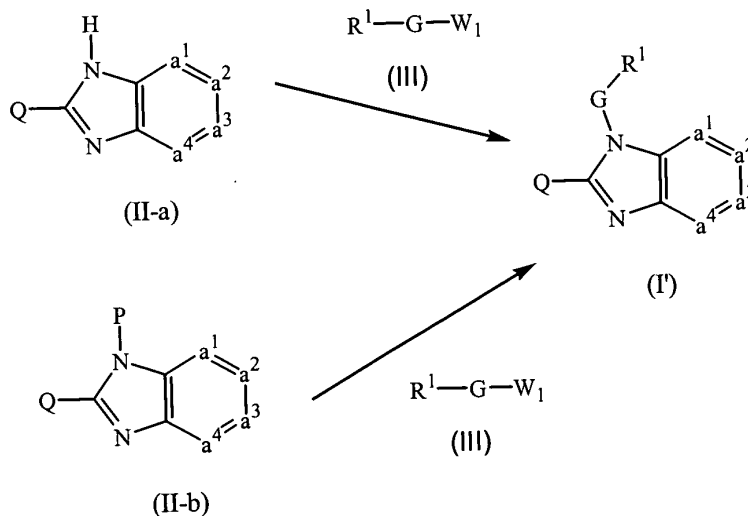
10. *(previously presented)* A pharmaceutical composition, comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, and as active ingredient a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 8.

11. *(previously presented)* A process of preparing a composition as claimed in claim 10, comprising the step of intimately mixing said carrier with said compound.

✓ Claims 12 to 14 *(cancelled)*

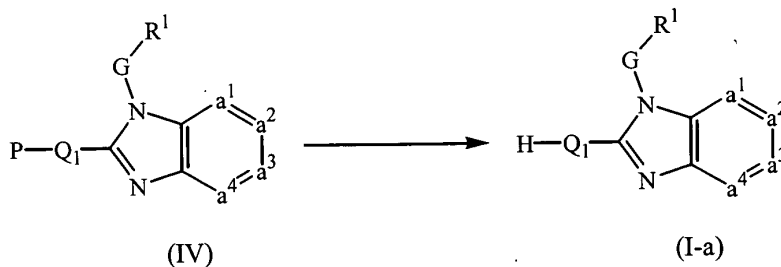
15. *(currently amended)* A process of preparing a compound as claimed in claim 1, comprising at least one step selected from the group consisting of:

a) reacting an intermediate of formula (II-a) or (II-b) with an intermediate of formula (III)



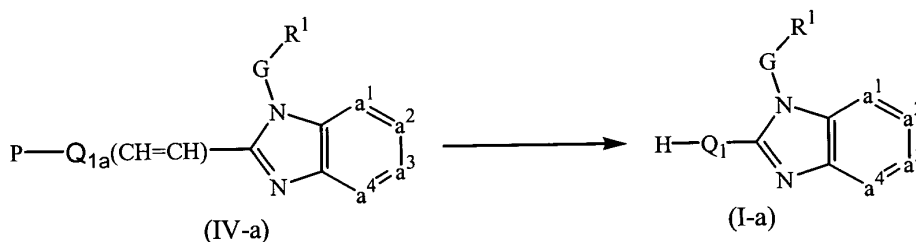
with R¹, G, Q and -a¹=a²-a³=a⁴- defined as in claim 1, and W₁ being a leaving group, in the presence of a base and in a reaction-inert solvent;

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- b) deprotecting an intermediate of formula (IV)



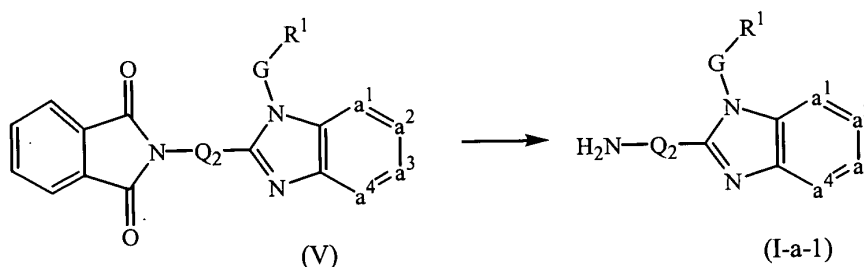
with R^1 , G, and $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$ defined as in claim 1, H-Q₁ being defined as Q according to claim 1 provided that R² or at least one R⁶ substituent is hydrogen, and P being a protective group;

- c) deprotecting and reducing an intermediate of formula (IV-a)



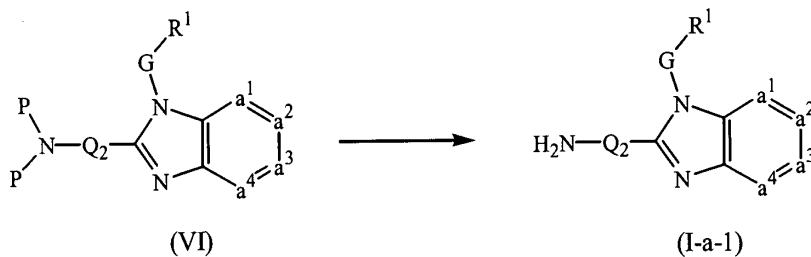
with R^1 , G, and $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$ defined as in claim 1, H-Q₁ being defined as Q according to claim 1 provided that R² or at least one R⁶ substituent is hydrogen, Q_{1a}(CH=CH) being defined as Q₁ provided that Q₁ comprises an unsaturated bond, and P being a protective group;

- d) deprotecting an intermediate of formula (V)



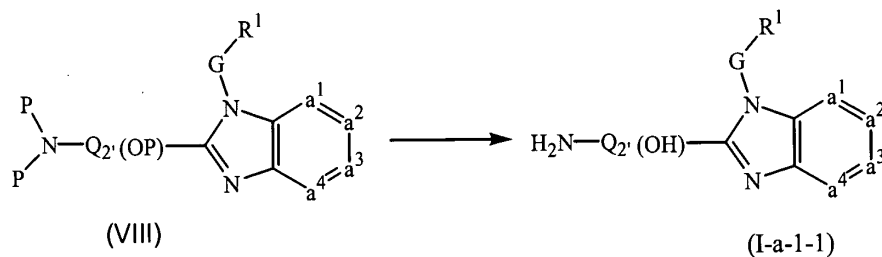
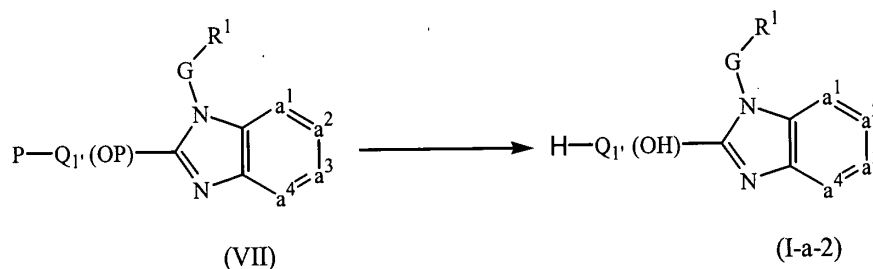
with R^1 , G, and $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$ defined as in claim 1, and H₂N-Q₂ being defined as Q according to claim 1 provided that both R⁶ substituents are hydrogen or R² and R⁴ are both hydrogen;

- e) deprotecting an intermediate of formula (VI)



with R^1 , G, and $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$ defined as in claim 1, and H_2N-Q_2 being defined as Q according to claim 1 provided that both R^6 substituents are hydrogen or R^2 and R^4 are both hydrogen, and P being a protective group;

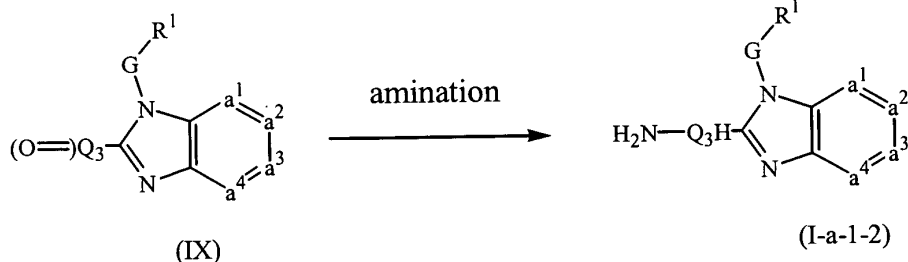
- f) deprotecting an intermediate of formula (VII) or (VIII)



with R^1 , G, and $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$ defined as in claim 1, $H-Q_1(OH)$ being defined as Q according to claim 1 provided that R^2 or at least one R^6 substituent is hydrogen and provided that Q comprises a hydroxy moiety, $H_2N-Q_2(OH)$ being defined as Q according to claim 1 provided that both R^6 substituents are hydrogen or R^2 and R^4 are both hydrogen and provided that Q comprises a hydroxy moiety, and P being a protective group;

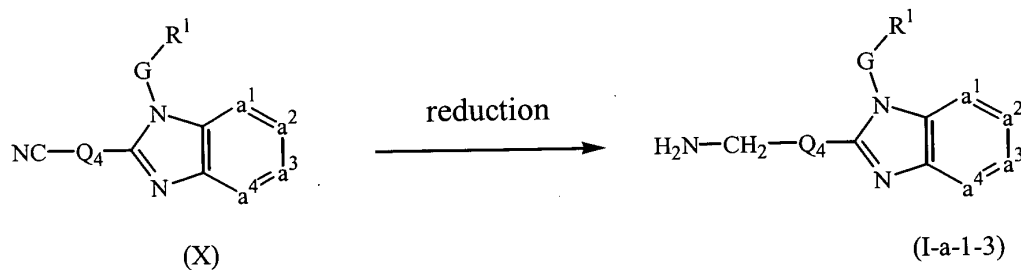
- g) amination of an intermediate of formula (IX)

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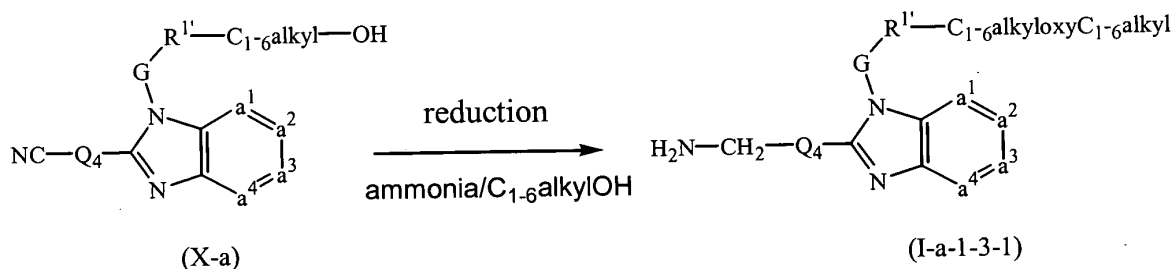
with R¹, G, and -a¹=a²-a³=a⁴- defined as in claim 1, and H₂N-Q₃H being defined as Q according to claim 1 provided that both R⁶ substituents are hydrogen or R² and R⁴ are both hydrogen, and the carbon adjacent to the nitrogen carrying the R⁶, or R² and R⁴ substituents contains at least one hydrogen, in the presence of an amination reagent;

h) reducing an intermediate of formula (X)



with R¹, G, and -a¹=a²-a³=a⁴- defined as in claim 1, and H₂N-CH₂-Q₄ being defined as Q according to claim 1 provided that Q comprises a -CH₂-NH₂ moiety, in the presence of a reducing agent;

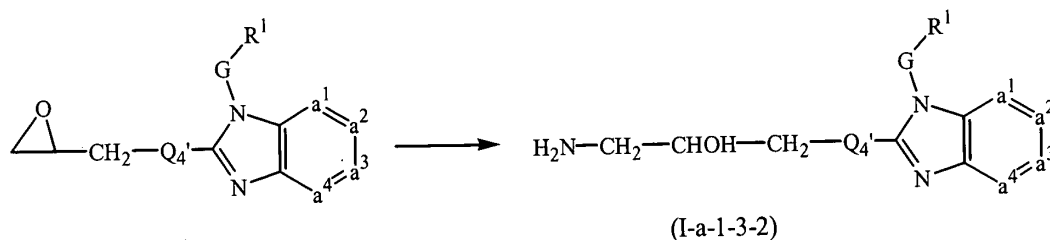
i) reducing an intermediate of formula (X-a)



with G, and -a¹=a²-a³=a⁴- defined as in claim 1, H₂N-CH₂-Q₄ being defined as Q according to claim 1 provided that Q comprises a -CH₂-NH₂ moiety, and R¹

being defined as R^1 according to claim 1 provided that it comprises at least one substituent, in the presence of a reducing agent and solvent;

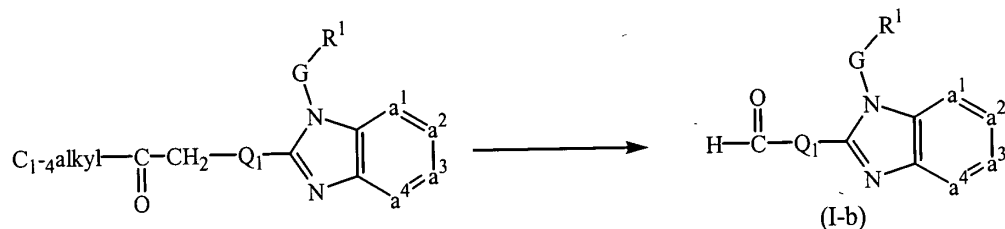
j) amination of an intermediate of formula (XI)



(XI)

with R^1 , G, and $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$ defined as in claim 1, and $H_2N-CH_2-CHOH-CH_2-Q_4'$ being defined as Q according to claim 1 provided that Q comprises a $CH_2-CHOH-CH_2-NH_2$ moiety, in the presence of an amination reagent;

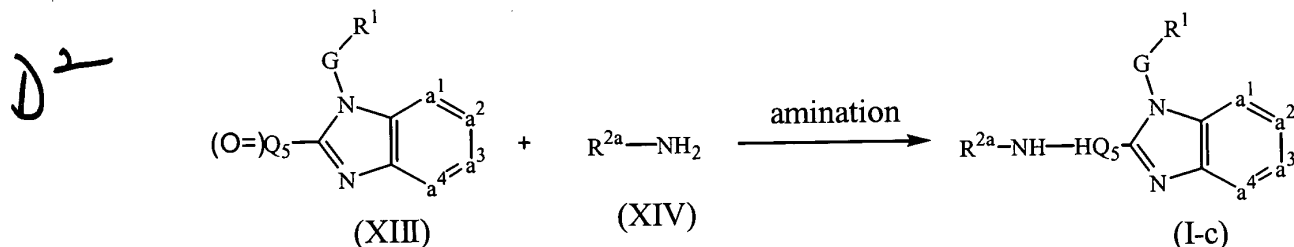
k) reacting an intermediate of formula (XII) with formic acid, formamide and ammonia



(XII)

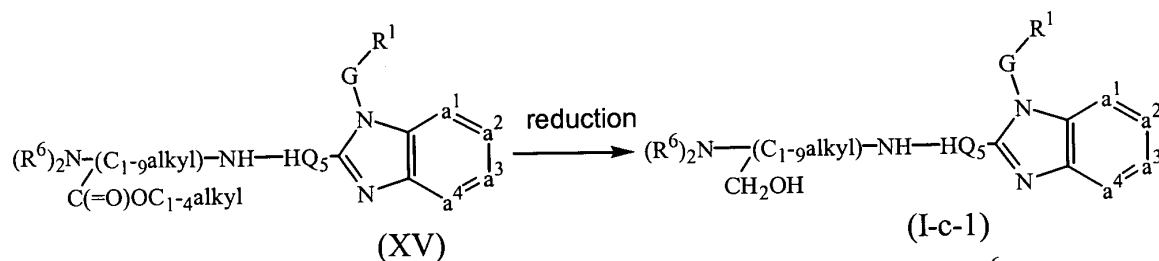
with R^1 , G, and $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$ defined as in claim 1, and $H-C(=O)-Q_1$ being defined as Q according to claim 1 provided that R^2 or at least one R^6 substituent is formyl;

l) amination of an intermediate of formula (XIII) by reaction with an intermediate of formula (XIV)



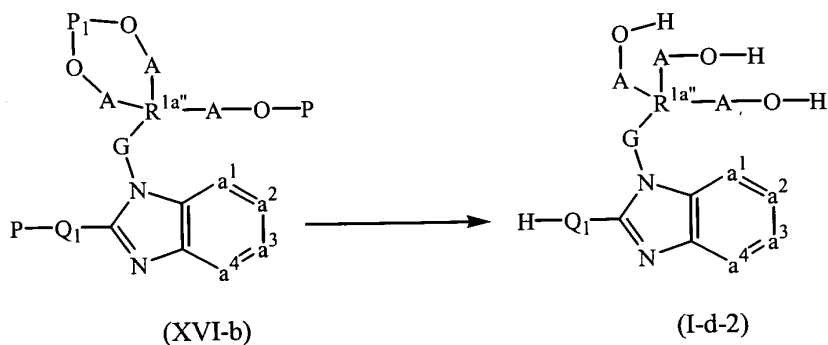
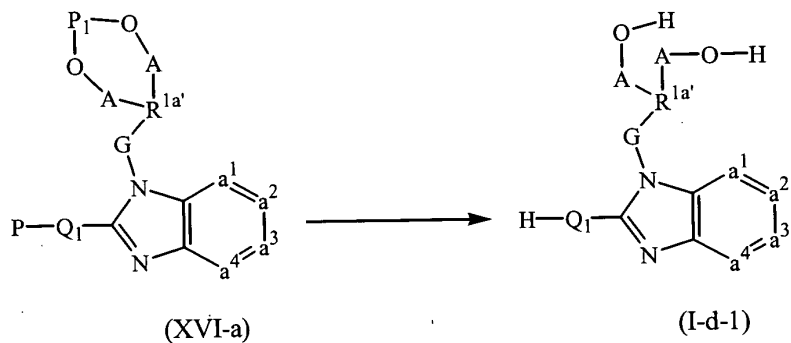
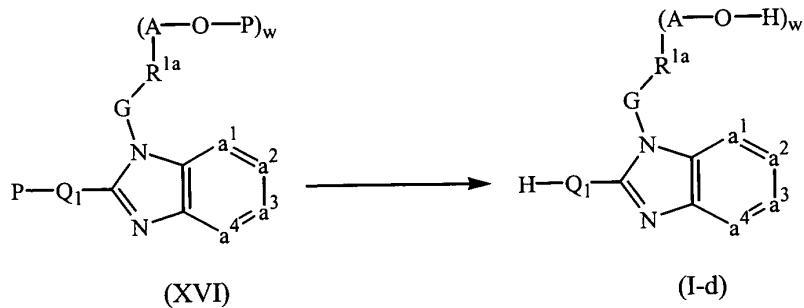
with R¹, G, and -a¹=a²-a³=a⁴- defined as in claim 1, and R^{2a}-NH-HQ₅ being defined as Q according to claim 1 provided that R² is other than hydrogen and is represented by R^{2a}, R⁴ is hydrogen, and the carbon atom adjacent to the nitrogen atom carrying the R² and R⁴ substituents, carries also at least one hydrogen atom, in the presence of a reducing agent;

m) reducing an intermediate of formula (XV)



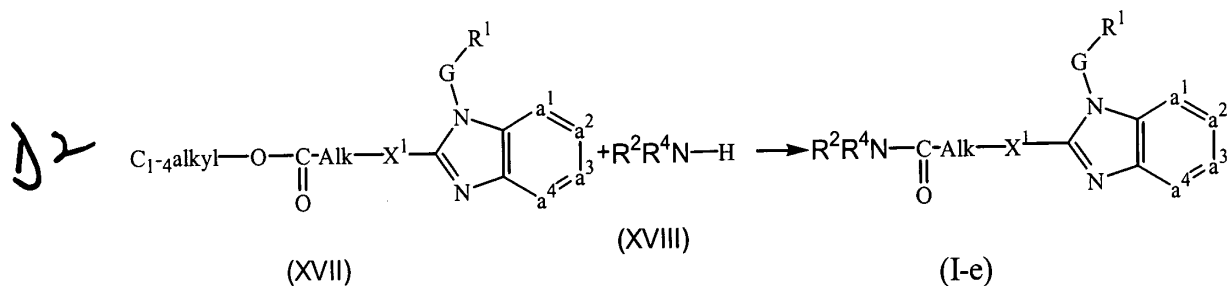
with R¹, G, and -a¹=a²-a³=a⁴- defined as in claim 1, and (R⁶)₂N-[(C₁₋₉alkyl)CH₂OH]-NH-HQ₅ being defined as Q according to claim 1 provided that R² is other than hydrogen and is represented by C₁₋₁₀alkyl substituted with N(R₆)₂ and with hydroxy, and the carbon atom carrying the hydroxy, carries also two hydrogen atoms, and provided that R⁴ is hydrogen, and the carbon atom adjacent to the nitrogen atom carrying the R² and R⁴ substituents, carries also at least one hydrogen atom, with a reducing agent;

n) deprotecting an intermediate of formula (XVI), (XVI-a) or (XVI-b)



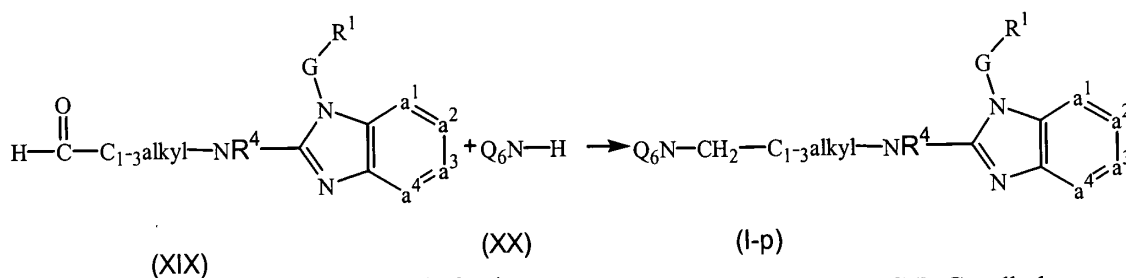
with G, and $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$ defined as in claim 1, and H-Q₁ being defined as Q according to claim 1 provided that R² or at least one R⁶ substituent is hydrogen, and R^{1a}-(A-O-H)_w, R^{1a'}-(A-O-H)₂ and R^{1a''}-(A-O-H)₃ being defined as R¹ according to claim 1 provided that R¹ is substituted with hydroxy, hydroxyC₁₋₆alkyl, or HO(-CH₂-CH₂-O)_n, with w being an integer from 1 to 4 and P or P₁ being a protecting group, with a suitable an acid;

o) amination of an intermediate of formula (XVII)



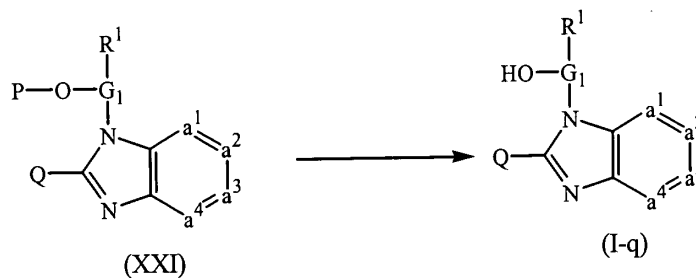
with R^1 , G, $-\text{a}^1=\text{a}^2-\text{a}^3=\text{a}^4-$, Alk, X^1 , R^2 and R^4 defined as in claim 1, in the presence of an amination agent;

p) amination of an intermediate of formula (XIX)



with R^1 , G, and $-\text{a}^1=\text{a}^2-\text{a}^3=\text{a}^4-$ defined as in claim 1, and $\text{Q}_6\text{N}-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}_{1-3}\text{alkyl}-\text{NR}^4$ being defined as Q according to claim 1 provided that in the definition of Q, X^2 is $\text{C}_{2-4}\text{alkyl}-\text{NR}^4$, in the presence of an amination agent;

q) deprotecting an intermediate of formula (XXI)

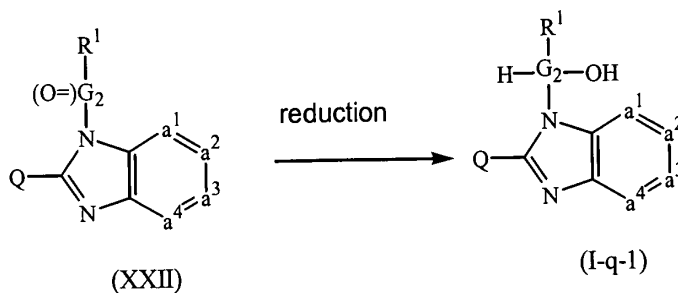


with R^1 , Q, and $-\text{a}^1=\text{a}^2-\text{a}^3=\text{a}^4-$ defined as in claim 1, and $\text{HO}-\text{G}_1$ being defined as G according to claim 1 provided that G is substituted with hydroxy or $\text{HO}-(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_n$; and

r) reducing an intermediate of formula (XXII)

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with R^1 , Q, and $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$ defined as in claim 1, and $H-G_2-OH$ being defined as G according to claim 1 provided that G is substituted with hydroxy and the carbon atom carrying the hydroxy substituent carries also at least one hydrogen, in the presence of a reducing agent.

✓ Claims 16 to 17 (*cancelled*)

18. (*previously presented*) The process of claim 15, further comprising the step of converting compound of formula (I'), stereochemically isomeric forms, metal complexes, quaternary amines or N-oxide forms thereof, into a therapeutically active non-toxic acid addition salt by treatment with an acid.

19. (*previously presented*) The process of claim 15, further comprising the step of converting compound of formula (I'), stereochemically isomeric forms, metal complexes, quaternary amines or N-oxide forms thereof, into a therapeutically active non-toxic base addition salt by treatment with alkali.

20. (*currently amended*) The process of claim 15, further comprising the step of converting the acid addition salt form of compound of formula (I') ~~or~~ or stereochemically isomeric forms, ~~metal complexes, quaternary amines or N-oxide forms~~ thereof, into the free base by treatment with alkali.

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21. *(currently amended)* The process of claim 15, further comprising the step of converting the base addition salt form of compound of formula (I'), or stereochemically isomeric forms, ~~metal complexes, quaternary amines or N-oxide forms~~ thereof, into the free acid by treatment with acid.

22. *(currently amended)* The process of claim 15, further comprising the step of converting said compound of formula (I'), or stereochemically isomeric form, ~~metal complex, quaternary amine or N-oxide form thereof~~, into a different form of compound of formula (I'), stereochemically isomeric form, metal complex, quaternary amine or N-oxide form thereof.
